

## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al }  
- vs - } AFFIDAVIT  
ARAKI, Sadao, et al }

(1) I, YONAI, Mitsumasa, being duly sworn, do depose and say on my conscience that the following is true.

From 16 January 1940 to 21 July 1940, I was Prime Minister of Japan. I was also Navy Minister in the Koiso Cabinet; in 1945 Navy Minister in Suzuki Cabinet.

(2) At about the time of the Senior Statesmen's conference on October 17, 1941, it was thought that if TOJO were appointed Prime Minister he would first try to work out diplomatic relation with the United States before he would resort to war. I know that at that time Marquis KIDO was of the opinion that TOJO was not recommended as Premier with the intention of initiating war with the United States. Furthermore General TOJO controlled the Army.

In December 1941 after the Japanese nation got the Imperial Rescript on the initiation of the war with the United States, nobody in Japan would talk about restoration of peace. This was only natural because every one wanted to do his best to execute the war and be patriotic. On the surface of things officially those people who held important positions in govern-

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conference and nobody at it advocated peace. After the conference I spoke with Marquis KIDO about the plan and he said it was so poor that he thought it impossible to continue the war and that something must be done to restore the peace. He was waiting for the right time and I got the impression that he was urging the Cabinet to do something about it. He was one of the first and foremost advocates of the restoration of peace.

On this 3 day of Feb. 1948  
at 1545 Fujimidei, Moguro.

DEPONENT: YONAI, Mitsumasa (seal)

I, KIDO, Takahiko, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date  
at same place.

Witness:/s/ KIDO, Takahiko (seal)

O.T.H

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ YONAI, Mitsumasa (seal)

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In December 1941 after the Japanese nation got the Imperial Rescript on the initiation of the war with the United States, nobody in Japan would talk about restoration of peace. This was only natural because every one wanted to do his best to execute the war and be patriotic. On the surface of things officially those people who held important positions in govern-

ment including KIDO could not talk about such things publicly but on the other hand intimate friends talked about ways of restoring peace and criticism of the war as being foolish. These things happened but on the surface nothing officially could be said.

Under such circumstances I remember having talks with Marquis KIDO when we told one another frankly that this was a very awkward position and a foolish situation and we discussed what we could do about restoration of peace. From the beginning Marquis KIDO had the same idea as I had about the war. The most important thing was what would be the proper time to start to talk about the restoration of peace. If peace talk was started too early it wouldn't work. I had such conversations from the beginning with Marquis KIDO and he was very much concerned about this.

After May 1945 I remember more definitely various talks I had with him about the restoration of peace. On or about June 5, 1945 a special bureau for the investigation of the natural war resources presented a plan concerning the way to continue the war. This plan was brought up at an Imperial Conference. Marquis KIDO did not attend this

conference and nobody at it advocated peace. After the conference I spoke with Marquis KIDO about the plan and he said it was so poor that he thought it impossible to continue the war and that something must be done to restore the peace. He was waiting for the right time and I got the impression that he was urging the Cabinet to do something about it. He was one of the first and foremost advocates of the restoration of peace.

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DEPONENT: YONAI, Mitsumasa (seal)

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Def, Doo, #3074

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國 其他

荒木貞夫 其他

官署供進書

供進者

米 内 光 政

自分機我國ニ行ハル方式ニ依ヒ元ツ別紙ノ通り官署ヲ爲シタル  
上次ノ如ク供進致シマス

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自分發我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ於テ先ヅ別紙ノ通り官署ヲ爲シタル  
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私、米内光政ハ茲ニ誓ヲ立テ、其志ヲ爲シ、以下ノ叙述ガ眞ニナル旨ヲ良心ニ托ケテ證言ス。

米 内 光 政

一 私ハ昭和十五年（一九四〇）一月十六日より同年七月廿一日迄ハ首相デアッタ。又小磯内閣、海相モ勤メタ。ソシテ昭和廿年（一九四五）ニハ鈴木内閣ノ海相及昭和廿年（一九四五）ニハ東久通内閣、海相デアッタ。

二 昭和十六年（一九四一）十月十七日ノ重臣會議ガ開カレタ當時、一般ニハ百シズルガ首相ニ任ゼラレ、バ彼ハ戦争ニ訴ヘルヨリ先ニ、先ヅ米國トノ外交ニ熱ヲ計ル事ニ専念スルデアラウト考ヘラレテ居タ。私ハ木戸侯ガ東條ハ米國ニ對シ戦争ヲ開始スル黨ヲ以テ首相ニ推薦セラレタノデハトイト言フ能ク其當時有ツテ居タコトヲ承知シテ居ル。ソレバカリデナク東條大將ハタクトモ陸軍ヲ統制シテ居タノデアアル。

昭和十六年（一九四一年）十二月米國ニ對スル宣戰ノ大詔ガ下サレタ後ニ於テハ、日本國民全テ平和克復ニ就テ語ラウトスルモノハ居トカッタ。全テノ人々ガ戰爭完遂ニ全カヲ盡サントシ、又愛國者タラント欲シテ居タノデアアルカラ、之モ亦當然ノコトデアアル。政府ノ要職ニアル人々ハ表面的ニ、公ニ語スルニハ行カトカッタガ、一方内輪デハ平和克復ニ就キ語リ、戰爭ガ馬鹿ラシイト云フ批評ヲ加ヘテ居タノデアアル。斯ウ言ツタ事實ハ然シ表面的ニハ何等公ニ語ラレテ居トカッタ。

新ル狀況下ニアツテ私ハ屢々木戸侯ト互ニ忌憚トク新ウシタ狀態ハ誠ニ苦シイ立場デアリ、又嚴カシイ狀態ダト語リ合ヒ、又平和克復ニ就イテ我々ハ如何ナル手ヲ出ツベニカラ語シタ事ヲ記憶シテ居ル。戰爭ニ就キ當初ヨリ木戸侯ハ私ト同ジ意見ヲ持ツテ居タ。最も重要ト事ハ平和克復ノ口火ヲ切ルノハ如何ナル時機ガ最適デアアルカト言フコトデアッタ。若シ時期尚早デアツタトトラバ成功シトカッタデアラウ。私ハ斯ウシタ事ヲ始メカラ木戸侯ト語ンラシテ居タシ、木戸侯モ之ニ就イテ非常ニ懸念シテ居ラレタノデアアル。

昭和廿年（一、九四五）五月以降私ハ木戸侯ト平和克復ニ就イテ種々談合シタ  
 コトラ一層明確ニ記憶シテ居ル。昭和廿年（一、九四五）六月五日頃戦争資源  
 調査ノ特別ト調査機関カラ戦争繼續ニ就テノ計畫ガ作ラレ、之ハ御前會議ニ  
 提出サレタ。木戸侯ハ此ノ會議ニ於テ平和ヲ唱導スルモノハ誰モ居トカツ  
 タ。會議終了後、私ハ木戸侯ト右ノ計畫ニ就テ話シ合ツタガ木戸侯ハ、其ノ  
 計畫ハ公リニ貧弱デアルノデ戦争繼續ハ計モ不可成デアリ、平和克復ノ爲ニ  
 何カノ手ガ打タレネバトライト語ツタ。  
 侯ハ後ノ熟スルノヲ待ツテ居タノデアツタ。ソシテ私ハ木戸侯ガ内閣ニ對シ  
 和平工作ニツイテ何等カ爲スベク促シテ居ラレタ如キ印象ヲ受ケテ居タ。  
 木戸侯ハ平和克復論者ノ第一人者デアツタ。

Def, Doc, #3074

昭和二十三年（一九四八年）二月三日 於

供 述 者

米 内 光 政  
目黒區富士見町一五〇五

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明  
シマス

同 日 於 同 所

立 會 人

木 戸 孝 彦

Doc. No. 003074

書  
フ

良心ニ従ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ誤ルヤ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ

宣  
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署名印  
米  
内  
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俊